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HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

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Continuation of the TOBACCO ACT.

VIII. AND be it further enacted, That if any tobacco ſhall be imported or brought as aforeſaid into Great-Britain, in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, from any port or place within his Majeſty's colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, or from any port or place within the United States of America, without ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, as before directed, all ſuch tobacco ſo imported or brought into Great-Britain, ſhall be ſubject and liable to the ſame duties as tobacco of the growth of the Spaniſh or Portugueſe plantations; and the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds.

IX. And be it further enacted, That every maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, in which any tobacco ſhall be ſo imported or brought as aforeſaid into any of the ſeveral and reſpective ports in Great-Britain herein before enumerated, either from any port or place within his Majeſty's ſaid colonies, plantations, iſlands, or territories in America, or from any port or place within the ſaid United States of America, ſhall, upon demand, produce all and every ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, which ſuch maſter or other perſon is before directed and required by this act to have on board his ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to all and every officer and officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms who ſhall come on board his ſaid ſhip or veſſel, upon the arrival of ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid within the limits of any ſuch port, for his or their peruſal, examination, and inſpection thereof; which ſaid ſeveral officers, to whom the ſame ſhall have been ſo produced, ſhall certify, upon the back thereof, the production of the ſame; and the ſaid maſter, or other perſon ſo having or taking the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, ſhall not only produce to the officer or officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms who ſhall firſt come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, upon her arrival as aforeſaid within any of the ſaid ports in Great-Britain herein before enumerated, ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing as aforeſaid, but ſhall give and deliver to him or them a true copy or copies thereof (ſuch copy or copies to be provided by and at the expence of the ſaid maſter or other perſon) the production of which ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, and the receipt of ſuch copy or copies thereof as before directed, ſhall be certified by the ſaid officer or officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, who ſhall ſo firſt as aforeſaid come on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to have been ſo delivered as aforeſaid, upon the back of the ſaid original manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, with the particular day, and the time when, ſuch officer or officers ſo received the ſame; and ſuch officer or officers is and are hereby required, at the next cuſtom-houſe to the place where he or they ſhall have ſo received the ſaid copy or copies of ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing as aforeſaid, within twenty-four hours after the time he or they ſhall have ſo received the ſame, to make an entry thereof, or cauſe the ſame to be entered, in a book to be kept for that purpoſe at the ſeveral and reſpective cuſtom-houſes at the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective ports in Great-Britain, where ſuch tobacco as aforeſaid is permitted to be imported and brought; and after the ſame ſhall have been ſo entered as aforeſaid, the ſaid officer or officers who ſhall have ſo entered or cauſed the ſame to be entered in the ſaid book as aforeſaid, ſhall forthwith tranſmit, or cauſe to be tranſmitted, the ſaid copy or copies of the ſaid manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, to the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in Great-Britain; and ſuch officer or officers who ſhall have ſo received ſuch copy or copies ſhall, and is and are hereby required to batten and lock down the main and other hatchway and hatchways leading to the hold or place of ſtowage in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall, and is hereby required to aſſiſt, or cauſe to be aſſiſted, the ſaid officer or officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, by a ſufficient number of the crew of ſuch ſhip or veſſel in the battening and locking down the ſaid hatchway or hatchways.

X. And be it further enacted, That if the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel in which any ſuch tobacco ſhall be ſo imported or brought into Great-Britain as aforeſaid, ſhall not produce ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, to each and every the officer and officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms as aforeſaid, upon demand thereof, and alſo give ſuch copy or copies thereof as aforeſaid to the officer or officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, who ſhall firſt come on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel upon her arrival as aforeſaid, within any of the ſaid ports in Great-Britain herein before enumerated, all the tobacco on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be deemed and taken to be tobacco imported or brought into Great-Britain without a manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, as before directed, and ſhall be ſubject and liable to the ſame duties as tobacco of the growth of the Spaniſh or Portugueſe plantations; and the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds, and ſuch maſter or other perſon, if he ſhall not aid and aſſiſt, or cauſe to be aided and aſſiſted, the officer or officers of the cuſtoms as aforeſaid, in battening and locking down the main and other hatchway and hatchways leading to the hold or place of ſtowage as aforeſaid, ſuch maſter or other perſon ſhall likewiſe forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds.

XI. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms ſhall go on board any ſhip or veſſel, in which any tobacco ſhall be ſo imported or brought into Great-Britain as aforeſaid, and ſhall not demand as aforeſaid, the production of the manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing as aforeſaid; or in caſe, upon production thereof, ſuch officer or officers ſhall not certify thereupon the production thereof as aforeſaid; or any officer or officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, who ſhall firſt go on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel within the port of diſcharge for any ſuch tobacco ſo imported or brought into Great-Britain as aforeſaid, and to whom ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, ſhall have been ſo produced, and a copy or copies thereof given or delivered as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or omit to certify the receipt of ſuch copy or copies in the manner herein before directed, or ſhall not, within twenty-four hours after the time of receiving ſuch copy or copies as aforeſaid (unleſs prevented by ſome unavoidable accident or reaſonable cauſe) enter, or cauſe to be entered, ſuch copy or copies in the book ſo directed to be kept for that purpoſe as aforeſaid, or ſhall not tranſmit the ſaid copy or copies with all convenient ſpeed, and without loſs of time, to the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in Great-Britain, as herein before is directed, or ſhall neglect or omit to batten and lock down the hatchway and hatchways as aforeſaid, ſuch officer or officers ſhall for each and every ſuch offence reſpectively, forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds.

XII. And be it further enacted, That the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in England, or any four or more of them for the time being, ſhall, and are hereby required to fix and appoint, or cauſe to be fixed and appointed, and from time to time continued, at each and every of the reſpective ports in England herein after mentioned; that is to ſay, London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Cowes, Whitehaven, and Hull, a certain place for the purpoſe of mooring every ſhip or veſſel, which ſhall ſo as aforeſaid come or arrive within any of thoſe reſpective ports, laden with tobacco as aforeſaid; from which place ſuch reſpective ſhips or veſſels ſhall not, on any pretence whatſoever, depart, until their reſpective cargoes of tobacco ſhall have been delivered from them in the manner herein after mentioned, and until ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall be regularly cleared by the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms for that purpoſe; and the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in Scotland, or any three or more of them for the time being, are hereby in like manner authorized and required to fix and appoint, or cauſe to be fixed and appointed, and from time to time continued, at each and every of the ſaid reſpective ports in Scotland herein after mentioned; that is to ſay, Greenock, or Port-Glaſgow, a certain place for the purpoſe of mooring ſuch ſhips or veſſels as ſhall come to or arrive at any of the ſaid reſpective ports in Scotland herein before enumerated; from which place ſuch reſpective ſhips or veſſels ſhall not, on any pretence whatſoever, depart, until their reſpective cargoes of tobacco ſhall have been delivered from them in the manner herein after mentioned, and until ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall have been regularly cleared by the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms for that purpoſe; and if the maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, having ſuch tobacco on board as aforeſaid, upon her arrival at any of the before mentioned ports in England or Scotland reſpectively, ſhall not forthwith comply with all and every the directions, requiſitions, and regulations, given, required, fixed upon, or appointed by the ſaid reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or any four or more of them for the time being, in England, or the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, or any three or more of them for the time being, in Scotland, by virtue and in purſuance of the authority herein before given, and the power veſted in ſuch commiſſioners reſpectively, in order to ſecure the due payment of the duties upon the tobacco ſo to be imported or brought into Great-Britain, ſuch maſter, or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of fifty pounds, unleſs, in the judgement of the ſaid commiſſioners, ſuch maſter or other perſon ſhall be prevented from ſuch compliance by means of any unforeſeen or unavoidable accident.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That if, after the arrival of any ſhip or veſſel ſo laden with tobacco as aforeſaid, within the limits of any of the ports of Great-Britain, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, bulk ſhall be broken, or any part of the cargo of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be unladed or unſhipped, with intention to be laid on land, or unſhipped for any other purpoſe whatſoever, out of ſuch ſhip or veſſel as aforeſaid, within the limits or diſtance aforeſaid, before ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall come to the place appointed for her diſcharge, as before directed, and ſhall be there duly authorized by the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms to unlade the ſame (unleſs in caſe of unavoidable neceſſity and diſtreſs of weather, or other unavoidable accident, neceſſity, or diſtreſs; of which neceſſity and diſtreſs, or other unavoidable accident, the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall give notice) and the ſaid maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with two or more of the mariners on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall make proof upon oath, before the collector, or other chief officer of the cuſtoms of the port within the limits of which ſuch accident, neceſſity, or diſtreſs ſhall happen, or before the collector, or other chief officer of the firſt port in Great-Britain within the limits of which ſuch ſhip

or veſſel ſhall afterwards arrive, if the ſaid accident, neceſſity, or diſtreſs, ſhall have happened not within the limits of any port, but within four leagues of the coaſt of Great-Britain (which oath the ſaid collector, or other chief officer, is hereby authorized and required to adminiſter) every ſuch ſhip or veſſel, together with her cargo, and all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, and the ſaid maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds; or if the faſtenings or locks to the hatchway or hatchways on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or any of them, after having been ſo battened and locked down as aforeſaid by any officer or officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms as aforeſaid, ſhall be broken before the ſaid ſhip's arrival at her moorings as aforeſaid, or before the ſame ſhall have been opened under the authority of the proper officer or officers of the cuſtoms as aforeſaid, unleſs upon the like proof as before mentioned of the unavoidable neceſſity thereof, made in the manner before directed in caſe of bulk being broken, or any part of the cargo unladen or unſhipped as aforeſaid, the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, in which ſuch tobacco ſhall be ſo imported or brought as aforeſaid into Great-Britain, ſhall, on or before the arrival of ſuch ſhip or veſſel at her moorings as aforeſaid, at any one of the ſaid reſpective ports in Great-Britain herein before enumerated, make a juſt and true entry, upon oath, of the burthen, contents, and lading, of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with the particular marks, numbers, qualities, and contents, of every parcel of goods then laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, and do and perform every act and thing in relation thereto, before the cuſtomer, collector, or other chief officer of the cuſtoms of the ſaid port, openly in the cuſtom-houſe at the ſame port, in the manner and as directed and required by an act paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of her late Majeſty Queen Elizabeth, intitled, An act for limiting the times for laying on land merchandiſe from beyond the ſeas, and touching cuſtoms for ſweet wines; and by an act paſſed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of his late Majeſty King Charles the Second, intitled, An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuſes in his Majeſty's cuſtoms, under the penalty of the forfeiture of one hundred pounds; and the ſaid maſter or other perſon ſhall, at the time that he ſo makes his report or ſaid entry upon oath of his ſhip at the cuſtom-houſe as aforeſaid, deliver to the collector or other chief officer of the cuſtoms at the ſaid port, the manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing, as before directed to accompany ſuch reſpective cargoes, and to be on board every ſhip or veſſel in which tobacco ſhall be ſo imported or brought as aforeſaid into Great-Britain; and if the ſaid maſter, or other perſon having or taking the charge or command of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall omit, neglect, or refuſe, to deliver ſuch manifeſt or manifeſts, or content or contents in writing as aforeſaid, to the ſaid collector or other chief officer of the cuſtoms, at the time he ſo makes his ſaid report or entry upon oath of his ſhip at the cuſtom-houſe as aforeſaid, every ſuch maſter, or other perſon ſo having or taking the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit and loſe the ſum of one hundred pounds.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, October 31.

A GENTLEMAN who has read the Calcutta Gazette of the 14th of April relates, that the famous *Tippo Saib* was poiſoned in a diſh of coffee by one of his concubines; but the doſe either not being ſufficiently ſtrong, or working ſlow, this Prince had time to call in a Perſian phyſician, who immediately adminiſtered an antidote which ſaved his life. That the woman being diſcovered, ſhe was placed on a pile of wood, ſo contrived as to admit the flame to one piece of timber at a time. This barbarous execution is ſaid to have continued two hours before the wretched creature, who was conſumed by inches, breathed her laſt.

Nov. 3. The idea adopted by his Majeſty, of tranſporting for life, to Africa or India, all deſerters, inſtead of ſhooting or whipping them, will have a much better effect than the former mode of puniſhment, and we truſt it will in ſome meaſure put an end to that horrid cuſtom practiſed by the India Company, of kidnapping young men, confining them in cellars, and tranſporting them for life, without either law or juſtice to warrant ſuch an outrage to the liberty of the ſubject. Hundreds of innocent young men are loſt to their friends and to their country, and ſuppoſed to be drowned, who are thus trepanned by the India Company; and many a parent at this day bewails the loſs of a child as dead, who is in perpetual ſlavery as a ſoldier on the burning plains of the eaſtern world. The Company never permits any of their ſoldiers to return, although they pretend to inliſt them only for three years. The reaſon is obvious. They are afraid of proſecutions and heavy puniſhment for this daring breach of the laws. Indeed it is amazing, that among other India enormities, this crime has not been brought before Parliament.

From Stockholm we learn, that the beginning of this month the Swediſh court received a courier from Conſtantinople, who brought the ratification of a treaty of commerce, which their King had juſt concluded with the Porte.

The Swediſh court has likewiſe concluded a new treaty with the Algerines, as well for the advantage as ſecurity of the Swediſh ſhips in the Mediterranean, by virtue of which treaty the King of Sweden is to ſend a conſiderable preſent to the Dey, to conſiſt of artillery, arms, ammunition and warlike ſtores.

The French artiſts who are gone to South-Carolina, for the purpoſe of cultivating the ſilk of that colony, are ſaid by a Pariſian paper of the preſent month, to have taken with them a new machine which performs all the work of the celebrated Piedmonteſe Reel, without any additional mechaniſm; and which gives ſtability and beauty to the ſilk. The French are vigorouſly promoting their own ſilk manufactories.

The French, with all their art and ingenuity, cannot produce a ſilk machine equal to that which is uſed at Derby, and which winds ſeventy-three thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-eight yards every time its water-wheel goes round, which is three times every minute. It conſiſts of twenty-ſix thouſand five hundred and forty-ſix movements which are continually at work; one wate-wheel communicates motion to them all, one fire-engine conveys air, and one regulator governs the whole grand apparatus.

Nov. 6. It is far from unpleaſing to obſerve, that the Miniſtry have fully refuted many of the aſſertions of thoſe who try to diſappoint their endeavours, by their prudent and firm procedure with the court of Verſailles. Ample conceſſion and reſtitution are either already made on the African coaſt, or juſt about to be made. The outrages in that quarter have, upon inquiry, come far ſhort of the exceſſes which ſome of our countrymen aſcribed to them. They at length appear to be neither diſhonorable nor diſadvantageous to Britain: While they have occaſioned ſome uneaſineſs to the French Monarch and detracted not a little from the idea which we had entertained of the civilization, humanity and wiſdom of the French nation.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Dec. 15.

Extract of a letter from Savannna, in Georgia, dated November 24.

"I mentioned in my former letter, that the Commiſſioners from Congreſs had met the Indians at Golphinton, and that the Indians had returned ſatisfied; this was then the report:—Since that Mr. Telfair, one of the Commiſſioners appointed by this State, has arrived here from the treaty. It ſeems in the commiſſion of the George Agents, they were directed to proteſt againſt any proceedings of the Congreſs Commiſſioners, that might militate againſt the rights, privileges and ſovereignty of the State. Two Kings, or head men only met: In the articles of the treaty it was mentioned, that Congreſs claimed an excluſive right to the ſoil: That ſecondly, if a white man ſhould treſpaſs upon the Indians, the white man ſhould be ſent to Congreſs, who were to point out the mode of trying him. To theſe two articles the Commiſſioners for the State of Georgia, made a proteſt, and broke up the Congreſs of the Continental Commiſſioners. A few days after ſeventeen Kings or head men, from the Upper and Lower Creeks, met the Agents of this State, who were empowered to treat with the Indians; they did ſo, and obtained a ceſſion of country from them, in addition to what they had already granted, by running a temporary line from the Canouchie to the head of the ſouthern branch of the St. Mary, giving a tract of land of about ſixty miles by forty.—After this the Indians returned home, without entering into any treaty with the Commiſſioners from Congreſs."

NEWBURY-PORT, Dec. 14.

In the courſe of laſt week, a family in this neighbourhood removed, with their effects, into a newly finiſhed houſe, and having conſiderable company, were neceſſitated to conclude to take up their lodgings in chambers lately plaſtered, and not ſufficiently dried; in ſome of theſe chambers the company ſpent part of the evening, till at length, a ſiſter to the owner of the houſe complaining of being unwell, and a pain in her ſtomach, it was thought prudent for her to retire to bed; but during her preparation therefore, her ſiſter, wife to the owner of the houſe, fainted, and on recovering herſelf a little, made the ſame complaints—their difficulties increaſing, a doctor was ſent for, who, when he came, found eight or nine of the company in much the ſame ſituation, among whom was the maſter of the houſe, who fainted and complained as the reſt. The doctor ordered them out of the damp rooms, and they ſoon found relief.—This is inſerted for a caution to others.

BOSTON, December 22.

At the laſt ſeſſion of the General Court of the State of New-Hampſhire, a motion was made and ſeconded, to appoint a Committee to conſider the expediency of altering the mode of puniſhment for petty crimes: And of obliging ſuch as are convicted of them, to work out their ſalvation, not with fear and trembling, but with—The *Nail and Hammer*.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

On the 18th inſtant the ſloop Experiment, Stewart Dean, Eſq; Commander, ſailed from hence on a voyage to Canton in China, this is the ſecond adventure from the United States of America to ſo diſtant a point.—It cannot but give pleaſure to every friend to his country, when it is conſidered there are among us men of judgment to plan, and ſouls of enterpriſe to execute what formerly would have been conſidered both a hazardous and impracticable undertaking. Experience, however, has taught us that fancy often times paints danger in much ſtronger colours than what is found to exiſt in reality, and that by diligence and activity we are enabled to get over difficulties, which, on a curſory view, are deemed inſurmountable.—The *Empreſs of China* was conſidered a very ſmall veſſel to encounter the perils of ſo long a voyage, and yet the Empreſs of China returned in perfect ſafety, though the navigation was novel to every perſon on board—a very ſmall ſloop, of not more than forty tons the property of an enterpriſing merchant, has twice, without the leaſt loſs, viſited the Cape of Good-Hope; and in the route to China, no part of the ocean teems with more danger than from hence to the Cape. It is reconcilable therefore, both to the maxims of prudence and the probability of profit, that a ſloop, built of the very beſt materials, faſhioned according to the moſt approved model, navigated by ſo experienced a Commander, and loaded by citizens of approved judgment and competent fortune, ſhould proceed on a voyage, which, but a few years ago, was ſuppoſed impracticable.—We wiſh ſucceſs to the undertaking; and we wiſh alſo that our Legiſlative body, at their next meeting, may conſider the importance of this branch of commerce, and make ſuch regulations reſpecting it as may inſure a certain as well as permanent advantage to this riſing empire. To accompliſh ſo deſirable an end, it is only neceſſary to encourage the cultivation and proper curing of ginſeng, to prevent its exportation to any other country than China (and that in our own veſſels) and to impoſe a heavy duty on the produce of the eaſt, unleſs imported directly from thence in ſhips which are the property of the citizens of the United-States. By the *firſt* regulation, we ſhall ſoon be enabled without the aid of ſpecie, to receive in return every *neceſſary* oriental commodity; and by the latter, the profits of this lucrative trade will reſt entirely among ourſelves.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

By Captain Atkins, arrived at Boſton, we are informed, that the uneaſineſs reſpecting the capturing the American veſſels by the Algerines, had, in ſome meaſure, ſubſided;—few of their corſairs having, for ſome time paſt ventured without the Straits, owing to the approach of winter and the vigilance of the Portugueſe. No accounts of any late captures by the Algerines had been received at Cadiz.

Captain Smith, who is arrived at Boſton, from Martinico, informs, that almoſt every houſe and ſtore in Demarara has lately been conſumed by fire.

Jan. 6. In November laſt two petitions were preſented to the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, from ſundry inhabitants of the county of Suſſex, praying an impoſt may be laid on all foreign merchandiſe imported into that State from the neighbouring States, which was read and ordered to lie on the table for a ſecond reading.

BALTIMORE, January 6.

A writer upon the ſituation of the affairs of Britain gives the following curious account of the national debt:—"The national debt is above 272 millions, a ſum which the human mind can hardly form an idea of. To give ſome aſſiſtance in forming a notion of it; were it to be paid down in guineas in a line, it would extend 4300 miles in length—were it to be paid in ſhillings, it would extend three times and a half round the globe—and if paid in ſolid ſilver, require 60,400 horſes to draw it, at the rate of 15 cwt. to each horſe."

ALEXANDRIA, January 12.

Late Boſton Newſpapers mention, that the new State of Vermont, from a State of Anarchy and Confuſion, is ſoftening down to a happier Condition.——That Courts of Law are regularly held

there, and Juſtice can be obtained through its proper Channel.—That the Policy of the State is managed with a Conſiſtency and Energy that bids fair to transform that late dreary Wilderneſs into as fair a Republic as any in the Confederation.——That His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Eſq; was lately choſen Governor of that State, the Honorable Paul Spooner, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honorable Moſes Robinſon, Ira Allen, and Stephen R. Bradley, Eſquires, Agents to Congreſs.

Lately died at Enfield, in England, Mr. TAYLOR, formerly a Butcher in London, worth 10,000l. in Trade, with which he retired.—He had often been heard to ſay, that he made his Money by two Maxims, viz.—In ſelling to the Rich at his own Price, and to the Poor at theirs, by which he never had any Waſte.

The Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania ſtands adjourned to the Third Tueſday in February next.

MARRIED.] At Baltimore, Mr. JOHN HOLLINS, Merchant, to Miſs SMITH, Daughter of the Hon. JOHN SMITH, Eſquire.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Schooner Swallow, S. Brown, from New-England.

Cleared Outwards. Schooner Cynthia, S. Thornton, for Rhode-Iſland; Sloop Ant, J. C. Moran, Surinam; Schooner Barbadoes, S. Fell, Barbadoes.

BON MOT.

A FEW mornings after the marriage of Miſs Younge with Mr. Pope, a lady of her acquaintance met her, and after the uſual compliments had paſſed, of congratulations on the marriage, "Pray," ſays the lady to the new bride, "how do you like *Pope's Eſſay?*" The new-married lady archly replied, "I find a ſimiliarity of ſentiment in all thoſe works perfectly conſonant to *Younge's Night Thoughts.*"

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO 21 s. per Ct.	Continental Rum, 2s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 30 s. per Barrel.	Molaſſes, 1/6 per Ditto.
Wheat, 5/6 per Buſhel.	Muſcovado Sugar, 45 s. to 50 s. per Ct.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Gallon.	Salt, 3s. per Buſhel, by Retail.
Windward Rum, 3 s. per Ditto.	Corn, 4s. per Buſhel.
	Exchange, 40.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday the 14th inſt. will be ſold at the Vendue-Store,

A VARIETY of WET and DRY GOODS, conſiſting of rum in hogſheads and barrels, brandy in barrels, ſugar in ditto, gin in caſes, Jamaica ſpirits, ſuperfine cloths, coatings, kerſeys, Negro cottons, worſted hoſe, linens, jeans, calicoes, teas, &c. &c.

*** For private ſale, a Negro boy, a few hogſheads of choice old rum, and a few kegs of old Cogniac brandy.—Alſo, a new BILLIARD-TABLE with neceſſary furniture, on three months credit.

☞ To be rented, a Store on Fairfax-ſtreet, well ſituated for buſineſs, with a counting-room, bedroom, loft, kitchen, cellar, and a ſtable.—Alſo, a two-ſtory brick Houſe on Water-ſtreet, near Col. Hooe's, with every neceſſary convenience for a merchant and his family.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, Jan. 12, 1786.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Printer,

Who can be recommended for Sobriety and Diligence.

Alexandria, Jan. 12, 1786.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of a bond which I gave to ALEXANDER SMITH, for eighty pounds.

JOSEPH GARDINER.

January 6, 1786.

To be ſold, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of Blank Books,

conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Caſh-Books, Letter-Books, &c. &c. Alſo, Stoughton's Bitters, Anderſon's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, Balſam of Honey, Squire's Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt received, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, Price *Half a Dollar*,

THE

Philadelphia Directory,

By FRANCIS WHITE,

CONTAINING,

1. THE Names of the Citizens, their Occupations, and Places of Abode, in alphabetical Order.
2. The Members in Congreſs, and from what States.
3. Grand Departments of the United States, and by whom conducted.
4. Members of Council, from what Counties, and where reſiding in the City.
5. Members of Aſſembly, from what Counties, and their City Reſidence.
6. Judges and Juſtices of the Peace, with their Places of Abode.
7. Public State Offices, where, and by whom kept.
8. Counſellors at Law, and where reſiding.
9. Miniſters of the Goſpel, where reſiding, and what Church.
10. Phyſicians, Surgeons, and their Places of Abode.
11. Preſident, Directors, Days and Hours of Buſineſs at the Bank.
12. Profeſſors at the Univerſity.
13. Rates of Porterage, as eſtabliſhed by Law.
14. Arrivals and Departures of all Poſts and Stages.
15. The Society of Cincinnati, the Committee, their Places of Meeting, and Abode.
16. Omiſſions and Errors.

To which are annexed—A valuable, regular, and well calculated Table of Dollars, Crowns, French and Engliſh Guineas, with other Coins, ſuitable for any State; and digeſted in ſuch Order, in one Line, as to render a Compariſon between the States plain and eaſy.

Philip Dalby,

Has for ſale, at his ſtore on the corner of Royal and Cameron ſtreets, and next to the Vendue-Store,

AN aſſortment of low priced coatings, which he will diſpoſe of at a low advance, for final ſettlement certificates. He is alſo opening for ſale a variety of ready-made clothes, conſiſting of knap, Negro cotton, ſwanſkin, woollen lined, and printed velveret jackets; cloth, cotton, drab, and corduroy breeches; cloth coats, Bath ſurtout coats, looſe great coats, ditto with velvet collars, ſailors' jackets, trouſers and check ſhirts; alſo, a beautiful aſſortment of printed calicoes, which, with the other goods he has on hand, he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh, flour or certificates.

Alexandria, Jan. 9, 1786.

To be SOLD, for COST,

THE STOCK of a well aſſorted STORE in George-Town.—There is not an article unſaleable.—The whole conſiſts of MERCHANDISE well adapted for the ſituation of the ſtore; and is laid in on terms the moſt advantageous.—The goods are all new, not having been purchaſed ſix months.—For particulars apply to

JOHN FALLS and CO. George-Town, or
RICHARD CATON and CO. Baltimore.

*** Tobacco, wheat, or other produce, would be received in payment.—a part in certificates, or credit given with good ſecurity.

December 20, 1785.

THIS is to certify, that HENRY YOST has ſatisfied John Yoſt, Peter Miller, and Frederick Wedzell, for their parts of a brick houſe in this town that ſaid Henry Yoſt ſold to me laſt ſpring, and has given them up the remaining bonds which I paſſed to him in part payment for ſaid houſe; he alſo got them to make me a deed according to my firſt agreement with him; and, as I adverti ſed the ſaid bonds ſome time paſt, I do now agree that the ſaid Yoſt has behaved as an honeſt man.

ALEXANDER DOYLE.

George-Town, Jan. 8, 1786.

I HEREBY forewarn any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignments of any bonds or notes granted by the Subſcriber to GEORGE HAGELY of Berkeley County, Virginia, as I have fully paid him for the ſame.

SAMUEL HARDISTY.

Montgomery County, Maryland, Jan. 6, 1786.

To be ſold at the plantation of Mrs. Sarah Monroe, in Fairfax County, for ready caſh, on the 25th inſtant, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ALL the eſtate of John Monroe, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſix NEGROES, a man, a boy, two women, and two children, horſes, cattle, houſehold furniture, ſome carpenters' and joiners' tools, and ſundry other things, for to diſcharge his debts, by

EDWARD BLACKBURN, Executor.
SARAH MONROE, Executrix.

January 6, 1786.

To the Friends of Literature in Alexandria and the Country adjacent.

THE Subſcriber would beg Leave to ſolicit your kind Attention to the Inſtitution of a CIRCULATING LIBRARY, which he is now eſtabliſhing among you.

He has long conſidered Alexandria as a Town daily growing in commercial Conſequence, and increaſing with a Number of valuable and intelligent Citizens—he therefore conceives, in ſuch a thriving Place, his Propoſals will meet with a general and hearty Approbation, as they evidently tend to the Amuſement, Inſtruction and Welfare of the Community.—

It would be needleſs and perhaps tedious to point out all the Advantages which muſt ariſe from a well regulated Circulating Library:—That it will promote the Cultivation of knowledge, the Refinement of Society, and the Happineſs of Human Nature, will be readily granted by every enlightened Mind—Youth in a particular Manner will be benefited by it, as it will give them an Opportunity to extend their Inquiries in the Fields of Sciences, and lay before them a greater Number of excellent and inſtructive Authors than they probably could meet with in any private Library; Hence they may the better be enabled to prepare themſelves to act on the great Theatre of Life, be better fitted for the Duties of Legiſlation and Civil Government, and to ſerve their Country with Satisfaction to themſelves, and Honor to their Friends.

As to thoſe whoſe Fortunes are ſufficient to indulge them in the Sweets of Leiſure and Retirement, they may here find a Source of the moſt refined Pleaſure, the Feaſt of Reaſon and the Flow of Soul; which is in no Way ſo well enjoyed as in the Peruſal of the firſt Writers, both ancient and modern.

Conſcious then that nothing more need be ſaid to a generous and candid Public, on the extenſive Uſefulneſs of this Inſtitution, the Subſcriber moſt cheerfully flatters himſelf with the Proſpect of experiencing their kind Countenance and Encouragement:—And as it is his moſt ardent Wiſh to obtain the Patronage of thoſe ſentimental and liberal Hearts, who delight in Knowledge and Virtue, he is determined to make the greateſt Exertions to render himſelf worthy of their Favor, and will conſtantly endeavor to furniſh his Collection with ſuch new Publications as may merit their Attention, aſſuring them, that the Additions to his Circulating Library will be always adequate to the Encouragement he ſhall meet with from his worthy and learned Friends.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1786.

☞ LADIES and GENTLEMEN may become Subſcribers to the Circulating Library on the following moderate Terms, viz. One Year, Eight Dollars; Half Year, Five Ditto; Three Months, Three Ditto; One Month, Six Shillings and Eightpence.

*** Said MURPHY has for Sale, a neat Aſſortment of Stationary, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms; among which are Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Ledgers and Journals, Letter, Invoice, Waſte, Receipt and Memorandum Books; Quills, Penknives, Ink-Powder and Ink-Cake, Sealing-Wax and Wafers, Slates and Pencils, Black-Lead Pencils, Ink-Cheſts and Pots, Ladies' and Gentlemens' elegant Pocket-Books, with or without Inſtruments, Writing-Paper, Playing and Meſſage Cards, a great variety of elegant Jewelry, Harpſichords, Piano Fortes, Spinets, Violins and Violincellos, Guitars, German-Flutes and Hautboys, &c. Inſtructions and eaſy Pieces of Muſic, for the above Inſtruments.

FOR SALE, and the Terms made eaſy,

A Valuable TRACT or parcel of LAND, lying in Frederick County, Virginia, ſituated 16 miles below Winchester and 3 miles above Snickers's Ferry, containing 337 acres, well watered by three ſprings of excellent limeſtone water, and a fine ſtream running nearly through the middle of it. This land rents for 3000lb. of tobacco annually, and would rent for 4000lb. if let for a term of years.—I ſhall ſay nothing of the improvements, as I preſume no perſon will purchaſe without firſt viewing the premiſes.—For terms apply to GEORGE NOBLE, Eſq; who lives joining the ſaid land, or to the Subſcriber near Stephenſburg.

ELISHA WILLIAMS.

January 6, 1786.

Frederick County, Virginia, Dec. 29, 1785.

COMMITTED to this gaol, on ſuſpicion of being a ſervant, but denies having a maſter, an Iriſhman, who calls himſelf LAWRENCE CASKIN, is about 6 feet high, of a dark complexion, by trade a tanner, and ſays he came into Baltimore laſt May, in a ſhip conſigned to Meſſrs. Stewart and Plunket, Alexander Bell, Maſter.—His maſter is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WATERS, Gaoler.

POETRY.

On a GOOD CONSCIENCE.

"THE ſolid joys of human kind
Are thoſe that flow from peace of mind;
For who the ſweets of life can taſte,
With Vice, and tim'rous guilt, oppreſt?
'Tis Virtue ſoftens all our toils,
With peace our conſcience crowns;
Gives pleaſure when our fortune ſmiles,
And courage when it frowns;
Calms ev'ry trouble, makes the ſoul ſerene,
Smooths th' contracted brow, and chears the heart within.
While guilty minds, involv'd with woe,
Anticipate the future blow;
Which is (to make damnation more complete)
The leſſer hell, in paſſage to the great;
Bold and intrepid honeſt men appear,
For, as they know no evil none they fear.
A glorious ſhield of virtue guards their breaſt;
Arm'd with themſelves, they always walk at reſt.
Thus under burſting clouds, and ſtormy ſkies,
When thunder roars, and light'ning flies,
Th' imperial eagles boldly rove,
Nor dread the fiery bolt of Jove;
While meaner birds in ſecret creep below;
And trembling fear, and often feel, the blow."

William Buddicom,

At Mr. ANDREW WALES's, near Captain Harper's Wharf,

Has imported in the brig Alexandria, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, a variety of GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, viz.

LIVERPOOL blown ſalt, candles by the box, ſpikes, all kinds of flooring nails, ſpriggs, perch hooks, broad and narrow hoes, ditto carpenters' axes, carpenters' tools in boxes aſſorted, grid-irons, fleſh-forks, marlineſpikes, hooks and thimbles, ſhovels, ſpades, all kinds of nails, &c. ſuitable for a ſhipchandler, Dutch ovens, iron pots, ſtone jugs of 1, 2 and 3 gallons each, Scotch barley in jugs, oatmeal in ditto, hats by the box, woollens properly aſſorted, Mancheſter goods by the box aſſorted for ſmall ſtores, ſeine and mullet twine, checks of all ſorts, ſail needles, Whitechapel ditto, ſhoes, romals, teas, a few crates of blue and queen's ware properly aſſorted, tarpaulin canvas, ſail ditto from No. 1 to 8, a box containing 12 patterns of coats, a few patent medicines, ſix complete Hadley's Quadrants, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1785.

Hooe and Harriſon,

Have for ſale,

MADERA wine of London, New-York and Virginia quality, Sherry of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 11 years old, a few quarter caſks of Pajarate wine, claret in boxes, French brandy, Jamaica ſpirits, Geneva in caſes, Cadiz ſalt, alum ditto, and ſundry other goods.

Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1785.

A CHARTER WANTED,

FOR the Brigantine BETSY, Capt. BROWN, burthen about 270 hogſheads of tobacco. She has a Britiſh Regiſter and Mediterranean Paſs, and is now at Quantico. Apply to

HUIE, REID and CO.

Dumfries, Dec. 14, 1785.

For charter to St. EUSTATIUS or St. CROIX,

The ſchooner MOLLY,

DENNIS JOHNSTON, Maſter, burthened 400 barrels, and will be ready to take in by the firſt of next month.—For terms apply to SAMUEL M. BROWN, or the ſaid Maſter.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1785.

David Shaon,

WHARF-BUILDER,

ADVERTISES the public that he is about to remove from hence to Baltimore, except perſons deſirous to improve their water-lots by building of wharves or piers next ſpring, will within four weeks contract with him. He purpoſes to ſerve any ſuch contract by bringing, at his own expence, to this town all ſuitable timber for the purpoſe, without any trouble or riſk to the employer, and will do it and his work at the cheapeſt rates. DANIEL ROBADEAU or JAMES KIRK, Eſquires, can inform where he is to be treated with.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

On the moſt reaſonable terms,

A SMALL quantity of JAMAICA RUM, of the firſt quality, fit for immediate uſe, either by the quarter-caſk or ſmaller quantity.——Alſo, a few white and black beaver hats of an excellent quality, Cayenne pepper, pimento, almonds, elegant plated caſtors, candleſticks, &c. &c.——Inquire of AARON HEWES.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1786.

FOR LONDON,

THE ſhip FRIENDS, JOHN MUIR, Maſter, now lying at this port, will take tobacco on board conſigned to THOMAS BLANE.—As one-third of her cargo is engaged, ſhe will ſail in all February; and rather than detain her 100 hogſheads will be taken on liberty.—The Friends is a Britiſh ſhip, copper bottomed with a Mediterranean paſs of the neweſt cut.—For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, at Hooe's Wharf, or

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun.

Alexandria, Jan. 2, 1786.

☞ *THE Attendance of the Brethren of Lodge* No. 39, *is requeſted on Friday Evening the 20th Inſtant, being ſtated Lodge Night, there being Buſineſs of great Importance to come then before them.*

By Order of the Maſter,

SAMUEL ARELL, *Secretary.*

Alexandria, Jan. 5, 1786.

TO BE LET on GROUND-RENT for ever,

One Hundred LOTS of

GROUND, ſome of which are 40 by 176 feet 5 inches, ſituated on Queen, Princeſs and Oronoko ſtreets, adjoining the property I rented to the Rev. Dr. Griffith, not more than 450 yards from the public Warehouſes, Ferry and ſome of the moſt frequented wharves in Alexandria, and adjacent to the beſt water in or near this town.—The title is indiſputable and clear of all incumbrances whatever, which circumſtance muſt render ſaid Lots more valuable than moſt of the property adjoining this town. Any perſon wanting to become an adventurer in this riſing and flouriſhing place for the whole or any part of ſaid property, will be treated with on the moſt advantageous terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who will ſhew the plot and premiſes.

BALDWIN DADE.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1786.

LOTS and HOUSES to RENT in Alexandria,

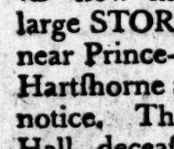
SUNDRY LOTS on Water and Wolf ſtreets, now in the tenure of Michael Madden.—A large STORE having three floors, on Union-ſtreet near Prince-ſtreet, now in the tenure of William Hartſhorne and Co. and may be had on a very ſhort notice. The above are part of the eſtate of Jonathan Hall, deceaſed.—The terms may be known by applying to Col. George Gilpin, or the Subſcriber.

A HOUSE and LOT on Fairfax-ſtreet, about the length of a ſquare below the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, now in the tenure of John Harper, Taylor, and may be entered in a few days.——A large three ſtory brick HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite to Joſeph Janney's, where William Hartſhorne and Co. keep their ſtore, this may be entered on the firſt of February next and perhaps ſooner.——A BRICK-YARD about a mile from the Court-Houſe; it has a caſe or wall built for burning bricks, the clay and ſituation of the ground are very ſuitable for the purpoſe, and there is a log cabbin that may anſwer for a dwelling.——I have GROUND to rent for ever on different ſtreets; alſo, ſome about a mile from the Court-Houſe near the river, at one ſhilling per foot; or I will ſell ground in fee-ſimple to any perſon that will find all materials and build me a houſe, if we can agree on the terms.—A title ſhall be made when the building is finiſhed agreeable to contract.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, Dec. 15, 1785.

FOR SALE,



A valuable Tract of

Land, containing about 275 acres, lying within four miles of Alexandria, about 120 of which are cleared and under tolerable good fencing, abqut 30 acres of good meadow, 10 of which are in order for Timothy.—The buildings are a dwelling-houſe with four fireplaces, kitchen, ſtable, ſtorehouſe, and a number of other convenient buildings.—The terms may be known of the Subſcriber at Woodville, adjoining the premiſes.

W. BIRD.

Jan. 4, 1786.

LOTS to be let on Ground-Rent in this town, by Hooe and Harriſon.

Alexandria, Dec. 15, 1785.

To be Sold at the Printing-Office,

A SERMON on the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.—Preached at St. Peter's and Chriſt-Church, in the City of Philadelphia, the 2d day of October, 1785, and publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Epiſcopal Convention.—By CHARLES H. WHARTON, D. D.

Alſo, a SERMON preached in Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, on Friday, October 7th, 1785, before the General Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, in the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina. On Occaſion of the firſt Introduction of the LITURGY and Public Service of the ſaid Church, as *altered* and recommended to future Uſe, by the Convention.—By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Principal of Waſhington-College, and Reſtor of Cheſter Pariſh, in the State of Maryland.

Likewiſe, a Journal of a Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, held in Chriſt-Church, in the City of Philadelphia, from September 27th to October 7th, 1785.

Montgomery County, Maryland, Nov. 29, 1785.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday the 16th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (if not ſold before at private ſale) the following lands, lying in the County aforeſaid, viz.

ABERDEEN, with two ſmall tracts nearly adjoining, making in the whole about 180 acres of level fertile land, whereon are the following valuable improvements: A commodious two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, 42 by 30 feet, four rooms, a paſſage and bar well finiſhed, on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper, not quite finiſhed, a cellar underneath the whole with convenient diviſions, a large and convenient kitchen with a good brick chimney, another houſe with a brick chimney, which, with a ſmall expence, might be converted into a ſtorehouſe, a good tobacco-houſe 32 by 22 feet, a large and well conſtructed ſtable divided into ſtalls, and ſeveral other convenient and neceſſary outhouſes; a large garden with a ſtone wall round it, and adjoining the dwelling-houſe, a well of excellent water within a few ſteps of the kitchen door, about nine acres of excellent meadow now in Timothy, and an orchard of apple trees of the beſt kind of fruit.—About 70 acres of this land are yet to clear, the reſt under good and ſufficient fencing, and the whole adapted to farming or planting.—Through this tract and cloſe to the dwelling-houſe runs the road from George-Town to Frederick-Town, is about 13 miles from the former and 30 from the latter, and leſs than a mile from the Court-Houſe of this County.—This ſtand is juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt in the County for a tavern, and has been occupied as ſuch for ſeveral years.—If this tract is not ſold at or before the abovementioned time, I propoſe to rent it with the houſe thereon, for a term of years.——Alſo, 500 acres of LAND, being part of a tract called Leakins's Lot, lying on the waters of Seneca, about 20 miles from George-Town and 35 from Baltimore.—The ſoil of this land is well adapted to the cultivation of fine tobacco, it lies level and abounds with ſprings of excellent water, and a large quantity of beautiful watered meadow might be made thereon at a very ſmall expence.—There are about 40 or 50 acres of this land cleared, which rents for 2000lb. of crop tobacco yearly, and the aſſeſſment of 200 acres paid by the tenants yearly.—The improvements are a ſmall log dwelling-houſe, a few out-houſes, and a young orchard of apple trees.——Alſo, 250 acres of LAND, being part of a tract called Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged, lying within a mile of Aberdeen.—This land lies level, abounds in ſprings of good water, and is ſuitable for either planting or farming.—There are about 30 acres of very valuable meadow ground belonging to it, 40 or 50 acres freſh cleared, under good fence, and in good order for cropping.—The reſt of the improvements are a Negro quarter and new log tobacco houſe 52 by 22 feet, and covered with ſhingles.—Alſo a tract called Addition to Diſcovery, containing 90 acres.—This land lies about 15 miles from George-Town, is remarkably ſtrong and rich, abounding in heavy timber and ſprings of excellent water.—There are about 30 acres of it cleared and under a good fence, and about 3 acres of beautiful meadow now in graſs.—The improvements are a ſmall log dwelling-houſe, kitchen, a good framed tobacco-houſe, and 200 bearing apple trees of the very beſt kind of fruit.—The title to theſe lands is indiſputable, and the terms of payment will be made very eaſy to the purchaſers.

JAMES SUTER.

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